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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE EXHIBITS AT THE
OUTDOOR
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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Hongkong Daily Press

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask on Foot.
Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.50 per bag on Foot.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a27]

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A BOOKKEEPER being desirous
occupying his leisure hours is open
to engagements after 5.30 p.m.
Address by Letter to "S."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. [a51]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the
Colon, Mr. H. W. KENNEDY will
act as GENERAL MANAGER of the above
company.
By Order of the Consulting Committee.
J. WHEELEY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [741]

QUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAUREN, WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [122]

A. LING & CO.
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2355]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
In Liquidation.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARE.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,
every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m.,
at 11.30 p.m. & 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, Alexandra Buildings, De Vaux
and Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [768]

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AN ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, with
Dressing, Drying and Bathrooms; dis-
tant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram;
with superior baths and with hot
and cold water; large Kitchen; Laundry and
servants' Quarters. Can be used as one dwell-
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For Particulars and Terms, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1905. [571]

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&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
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PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000
square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [135]

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ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE MOST CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [a33]

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ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
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POTASH WATER.

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MIXES EXCELLENTLY WITH SPIRITS.

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [a34]

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ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited
Hongkong, 3th May, 1905. [a499]

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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1805]

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[a35]

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3 Bar, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
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Stop drinking rank, smoky stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."
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ADVANCED on the spot without
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Loan values.

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leaving the East either permanently or
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DODWELL & CO., LD.,
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[a1566-5]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
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Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms
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Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
[a40] H. HAYNES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a206]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
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as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. Hongkong), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
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Both Hotels under experienced European
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Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
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WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a520]

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IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
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CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20 BORE
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. 2349

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [47]

INTIMATION

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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LIGHT ALE

A CHARACTERISTIC ENGLISH ALE.

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[30]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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DEATHS.

On March 21st, at Wai, Doris, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Eickhoff.
On March 24th, at Shanghai, ISABELLA ATTON TOUNG, the beloved wife of JOHN DARROCH, Shanghai University Translation Department.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUE ROAD C.

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and feeling from the original rhymes, introduced still worse perplexity by attempting to amalgamate the two, and adding to this confused farrago their still more inane conclusions. The modern commentators, as LEOX, accepting all these as of equal authority, have introduced still greater confusion in their vain attempts to make out of the result a connected history. A curious example of this is to be found in the collection known as the Cheo Shu, "Book of Cheo," which, a mixture of ancient verse and more modern gloss thickened with a paste of modern comment generally of the most jejune and tasteless description, has been offered to the West as a true and genuine fragment of ancient history. The twentieth of these so-called books, denominated the officers of CHEO, the (Cheo Kwan) is a good instance of the method. The introduction tells us that Cheo, the "Finisher", who by the euhemerists is made to follow the two twins of the legend, Wan and Wu, is represented as returning to the State Capital after inspecting the country brought into order by his predecessors. For the guidance of his officers he repeats the ancient ballad containing the rules handed down by tradition for the governance of the kingdom.

若昔大猷
制治于未亂
保邦于未危

This may be freely translated:—

To men of yore these two great guiding principles we owe: Before disorder rears its head, your government consolidate; To arm your troops do not neglect, 'ere hostile forces storm the gate.

He then takes up the burden of the old ballad, half mythical, half astronomical, which had floated down the centuries:—

"In the olden days Yao and Shun Established officers over the hundred affairs: Within they exercised their prescribed duties (in the four quadrants). Without were the chiefs of the nomads (each in his own land). The whole land was in harmony: And the many states at peace.

With Hin and Shang the officers became perverse: To secure respect they resorted to violence. But our glorious kings, Thinking not of the feelings of their officers, Respected the desires of the people.

Now we, their degenerate descendants, Dignity bring our conduct on the principles of virtue, And pondering deeply the counsel of former days, We point the Path for our officers."

So much for the principles of the sages. They were at least practical, and their rhythmic form in the early days of the states, before the literate had become an element in the body politic, made them universally known and easily understood of the people at large. But with the introduction of writing, which from the beginning assumed an ideographic form, and was in consequence confined to a very limited class of experts, these old floating ballads by degrees went out of use; and even their form was forgotten. As a fact the new ideographic writing had as little in common with the vernacular language as has the tightly compressed press telegram of to-day with the ordinary conversational English of current use. The natural result of all this was that the old rhythmic songs died out of popular recollection; and this process was hastened by the introduction under "Faint SHINWANG," of what he called his "universal" script, which was intended to make the speakers of the numerous languages and dialects which then prevailed in the land mutually intelligible. But the process had other and, we may add, less profitable results for China at large. It introduced a separate class with aims and thoughts essentially their own, and opposed to the instincts of the people at large, and this class has ever since contrived to monopolize the avenues to influence. We see their benumbing effects even in the chapter with which we commenced. The very next paragraph shows how marked is the difference in style. "I appoint," the king is made to say, "the Grand Teacher, Grand Assistant, and Grand Guardian. These to be the three Kung, to talk over the ways and courses of the land, and to amicably separate the Yin and Yang; these need only be appointed if capable men are available. I also appoint a Junior Teacher, Junior Assistant and Junior Guardian. These to be the three Ke, to help the Kung to diffuse the transforming influences, and reverently to enlighten the ways of Heaven and Earth, and assist the Sovereign." Practically the distinction is much the same as between Aristotle and the Schoolmen. The commentators quoted by LEOX, and LEOX himself, all into a still worse Serboian bog of

ineptitude and ignorance. After quibbling about certain characters they go on to say, "The whole meant 'in ancient times, the age when right principles greatly prevailed.'" GAUBIL takes the passage thus and appears to think that some great meaning lies hid in it. He translates:—"Anciently in the time *de la grande loi*, good government consisted in preventing troubles, and in preserving the kingdom without danger"; adding in a note, "We see that the time of the grand law is a time of innocence: the troubles and the dangers of States come not till after this time. I believe that King Cheo means to say that innocence of manners and public tranquillity are the basis of good government. The commentators give here no light on the text." Truly the Book of Proverbs says rightly, "The coffer is but a feeble folk!" Unfortunately it is the misfortune of China that it has ever been by the coffer that the government of the land has been administered, and its ancient philosophy misapplied.

The Ministers of eleven nations have now agreed to withdraw their garrison troops at the end of April.

It is stated that at the request of the British Minister, Wangchong on the Poyang Lake is to become a treaty port.

A Chinese industrial exhibition is to be held shortly in Mukden, to forestall a similar project by the Japanese.

The recommendation of H. E. Tich Liang, that an arsenal be established at Chuchou, is to be carried into effect.

Viceroy Chang Chih-ling has memorialised the Throne for permission to transfer his viceregal capital to Hanyang.

It is expected that all the principal points in the new Russo-Chinese Treaty will be settled within the next day or two.

As usual, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha heads the list of coal exports from Japan. Out of a total of 6,382,923 tons in 1905, that company shipped 3,017,069 tons.

The Bohemian Club at Yokohama has started a paper called the "Yokohama Bohemian," which is stated to be lively, and funny without vulgarity.

Mr. Arthur Turner has been appointed a member of the Governing Body of Queen's College in succession to Mr. Jas. Orange, resigned.

The pugna return at noon on Saturday was exactly one hundred cases. Three of the five notified during the preceding twenty-four hours ended fatally.

Second Lieutenants H. W. Kennett, J. S. Gubbay and James Terdiff Haydon, of the Volunteer Corps, have been given the rank of Lieutenants, having effect from March 12.

In order to carry out the stipulation in the 10th Article of the Sino-Japanese Treaty, a joint company has been formed for developing the timber industry on the Yalu river with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The new wharf of the Star Ferry Company on the Kowloon side, which has been completed for some time, was yesterday used for the first time. The improvement seemed to be appreciated by travellers.

The Waiwup has refused a demand by the German Minister for the dissolving of a Chinese Deep Sea Fishery Company at Chefoo whose operations, it was complained, would interfere with the Tientsin fisheries.

On Saturday a coolie was badly injured on the steamer *Kwaichow* by a derrick falling upon him. The man was removed with all dispatch to the Government Civil Hospital, but succumbed to his injuries shortly after admission.

The R. G. A. Cricket Club should have played Kowloon C. C. at Kowloon on Saturday afternoon, but failed to appear. The Kowloon men had a game amongst themselves. Mr. W. G. Martin's side scoring

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

March 31st.

NEW MARKETS.

There is a pond in front of the temple of the God of Fire in Ho Ku Street in the western suburbs. This pond is let out to the farmers for growing vegetables. The authorities think that the site is very suitable for the building of a market and intend to fill it up shortly. The authorities intend to build another market in the Han Yik lane, and the Nam Hoi Magistrate has already sent a deputy to survey it.

WORKS SUSPENDED.

The Governor's Yamen was to be completely pulled down in order to build a large college on the site for training soldiers. On the 25th inst. the work was suddenly stopped. It is reported that this was due to the fact that the Board of Revenue had refused to allow the Viceroy to contract for a foreign loan, and His Excellency has not yet been able to raise the necessary funds, which amount to over £100,000, for the construction of the college.

CHINESE QUACKS.

It is reported that the Viceroy wants to test the knowledge of all the local Chinese doctors in an examination, as he thinks that the majority of them are not competent. Those unable to pass the examination will not be allowed to practice. The local Chinese teachers have already been examined, and none but those qualified are allowed to practice.

COPPER COINS.

In consequence of other provinces having taken steps to forbid the importation of copper coins, the authorities here are not able to find markets for the consumption of the Kwangtung cents. They are now offering them for sale at six mace eight candareens per hundred. For large quantities the price is reduced by one candareen.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The 24th annual general meeting of the above company was held at the office of the general agents, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., on Saturday. The Hon. C. W. Dickinson presided, and there were also present—Messrs. H. P. White, A. G. Wood, E. J. Moore, W. H. Gaskill, A. Rumjahn, J. R. Michael, J. C. Pater, P. Taster, J. M. Grace, Capt. Thillett, and J. Bowden (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I regret that owing to the late arrival of accounts from Manila the report for last year was not in your hands earlier, but you will probably concur nevertheless in its being taken as read. Under the Company's Articles of Association it is necessary to hold the annual general meeting by the 31st March, or more time would have been allowed since its issue. After being stopped for several years, work at the refinery was resumed at the beginning of April under circumstances which were mentioned at the last annual meeting, but it was not long before difficulties were experienced in marketing production, the universal decline in sugar leading to importations with which the company had to compete at low prices. Eventually, however, accumulated stock was disposed of though not profitably, and the result for the year is an addition to the amount at debit of profit and loss of \$26,692.47, this including \$17,983 expended in putting the refinery in order prior to its re-starting. Such a result is disappointing, as it was hoped to at least cover expenses. With the lower prices now current for raw, there is room for expectation that this, if nothing more, may yet be attained; at all events we have decided to try further. The general agents have again waived their commission, and the members of the consulting committee their fees. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. GASKILL seconded, and the motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. FRYER, seconded by Mr. MICHAEL, Messrs. A. G. Wood and H. P. White were re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Thomas Arnold was re-elected auditor on the motion of Captain Thillett, seconded by Mr. MOSES.

The Chairman—That concludes the business. I am obliged to you for your attendance, gentlemen.

CAMPBELL, MOORE AND CO., LTD.

The twentieth ordinary meeting of shareholders in Campbell, Moore and Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at the Company's office, 12 Queen's Road, Mr. J. W. Osborne presided, and there were present—Messrs. I. P. Madar, A. O. Gourdin, G. Murray Bain, W. E. Clarke, V. P. Musso di Perito, O. U. Arculli, M. A. A. de Souza (secretary), and Miss Bishop.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—Ladies and gentlemen, I think we will follow the old custom and take the report and accounts as read. The report has stated nearly everything that can possibly be said. Our business like others has felt the depression during the year and you will find that the rent for our premises has been increased by 60 per cent. The directors, however, feel pleased that they are able to recommend a dividend of 30 per cent. to lead us to hope that we shall be able to do as well as in other years. I shall be glad to answer any questions before moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved, and Mr. MURRAY BAIN seconded, the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

Captain CLARKE moved, and Mr. MADAR seconded, the re-election of Mr. A. O. Gourdin as auditor. This was declared carried. The Chairman—That concludes the business before the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

"LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT."

It is a temptation to say that those responsible for the production of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" on Saturday night had been moved by a desire to show the other members of the A. D. C. "how to do it." In many respects the performance was of quite a higher order than those we have been given in the last few years. The little play was well chosen, and its "mounting" was an object lesson in "preserving the illusion." The superficial common on such occasions was conspicuously absent. There was no exaggeration of dress, either; and with regard to the acting, we can only say that it was of a uniform excellence of which the members of the cast have the greatest reason to be proud. Briefly, the story is this. Captain Dorvaston, late of the Bengal Cavalry, is staying with the Hon. Audley Pillinger, vicar of Stillford, and his sister. He is, by request of a deceased parent, engaged to marry their niece, Lucy, whom he does not love, and who is in love with the curate, the Rev. Henry Thorpe. The cook at the vicarage, whose manifest superiority has endeared all the men in the house, from the vicar down to Gandy, his butler, turns out to be Lady Huntworth, recently divorced, by her own desire, although at the suit of her dissolute husband, who happens to be hiding in the village from his duns. His Lordship, calling himself Mr. Crayll, makes Captain Dorvaston's acquaintance at the inn, and thus subsequently discovers his late wife. He knows that she has since come into a fortune, and asks her to return to him and re-marry him. She and Captain Dorvaston have a tenderness for each other, and when Lucy elopes with the curate, and Lord Huntworth is exposed, they come together at Brussels. The necessary complications are increased by the philanthropy of the Vicar and the Captain in the cook's kitchen, where Miss Hannah, the Vicar's maiden sister, is shocked to find the gallant Captain concealed in the broom cupboard. There are three scenes, the garden, the kitchen, and the parlour between the church and the vicarage. Lt.-Col. Lloyd Thomas, R.N., as the Captain was well fitted, and if he had not on several occasions stood in such evident need of the prompter's services, would have scored a distinct success. Mr. Gaster as the Vicar seemed a little nervous at the outset, but before long developed a most convincing personification of the part. Mr. J. C. Anderson as the curate hardly made full use of his limited opportunities, especially in view of the fact that no actor could desire a more able or charming coadjutor than was Miss M. Rowe as Lucy. Her "lines" were apparently word-perfect, and her "business" altogether satisfactory. She was charmingly natural throughout, and never gave the audience any excuse to remember that it was play-acting. To her and to Mr. H. W. Looker as the dissolute peer we are inclined to accord the laurels of the evening. Mr. Looker was a revelation. His make-up, a little startling at first, was amply accounted for by the fact that he was supposed to be just recovering from a malady which made him see non-existent spiders. His speeches were always "pat" to time, and his manner of delivery and his acting were really clever; especially when we know that in private life his character is the absolute antithesis of the one he had to portray. A recent announcement added to the amusement with which Lord Huntworth's unsympathetic obituary notice was received. Mr. P. Taster as the man servant was Mr. Taster—for those who have had opportunity to watch him in his earlier, further comment is unnecessary. Mr. R. Whitmore as a newspaper boy was a mere excrescence on the play he had practically nothing to do, but did nothing well. Mrs. Painter as the vicar's sister was very good, and her very amusing imitation of a truly proper and unjustifiably shocked spinster earned applause. Mrs. John Hastings as Koziah, the maid servant, made more than the most of somewhat minor opportunities, and acted on the proverb that what is worth doing is worth doing well. Her part, in dress, make-up, speech and mannerism, was certainly well done. We have been taking the names in the order as printed, and this brings us now to Mrs. M. W. Slade, who played the chief feminine character, the Lady Cook. Several times, perhaps caused by the Captain's lapses of memory, which she was heard to restore, her own lines were not forthcoming with the requisite glossiness; and of course the impression of her work suffers. Hers was a difficult, because unnatural, part to play, and while taking it section by section, her ability was recognised and applauded, the interpretation throughout did not seem quite consistent. The author's idea seemed to be that the new cook ruled the house because of her culinary powers and her manifest sweetness and superior character, which lifted her above censure. But in the opening scene, Mrs. Slade allowed us to understand that she was a wilfully defiant and disobedient servant, which the disguised Lady Huntworth scarcely was. The audience, too, was perhaps too much in her thoughts. Future performances will establish her talent if all the members get the words and cues, and if she herself will address the other characters instead of the audience.

Mr. E. W. Mitchell was responsible for the stage management. Between the acts, the "Calcutta String Band" played very fair music, although there might have been more volume.

The Chinese Government has been so encouraged by the way that people have come forward to subscribe to public works, and probably Japanese successes in the same line of finance, that it is proposed to raise a great internal loan for the buying off all the indebtedness of the country, including the foreign indemnities.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

Glorious weather favoured the promoters of the Gymkhana which was held at Happy Valley on Saturday in honour of the visit of the French Far Eastern Squadron to Hongkong. The reception at the Valley took the form of a tiffin which was followed by an afternoon of excellent sport. It was an effort of the local British public, who were represented by the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Rev. J. H. France, Lieutenant Blackwood, Commander Leathan of H.M.S. *Albion*, Lieutenant Dickens, R.N., and Messrs. E. A. Hewitt, E. C. Wilks, W. C. Jack, T. C. Gray, Laus Pook, White, T. F. Hough, G. Scott, A. G. Wood, F. Allen, Whitlow and Cochran. Lieutenant Des Fosses of the *Gaydon*, Lieutenant Rostall of the *Montcalm*, and Mr. Deforme also assisted at the tiffin and sports. That the effort was a successful one was proved as the afternoon wore on, the gaiety forming the proceedings being very pronounced, and even extending itself to the large crowd which gathered to witness the sports. The tiffin was held beneath the Jockey Club Stand. The place was adorned with flags, while the wants of the 400 British and French sailors present were attended to by the gentlemen previously mentioned.

After tiffin His Excellency the Governor arrived and entered the dining saloon accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Stewart, Mr. T. F. Hough, Admiral Richard and others. As he walked round the tables he spoke a few words to a number of French sailors, who seemed unaware of his identity. When a few of the British blue-jackets made them understand that it was the Governor of Hongkong who was fraternally greeting them, the signal was passed and immediately a deafening cheering burst forth, the British hurrahs mingling with the French vivas and was maintained until silence was called for.

When all was quiet His Excellency addressed the guests in French. He said our people entertained them at Portsmouth. They returned the compliment by entertaining the Chinese squadron at Saigon and now that the French fleet had arrived here, we were doing our best to entertain them. His Excellency concluded his address with the hope that they had enjoyed their dinner, and that they would enjoy themselves also at the sports.

Admiral Richard, on behalf of the officers and men of the French fleet, returned thanks for the kind reception accorded them. He said they knew what the *entente cordiale* meant, and that such a reception was bound to strengthen it. More cheering followed these remarks, and the conclusion of tiffin was marked by the singing of the *Marseillaise*.

The sports were then entered upon, the first item on the programme being the Jockey race. This was won by Glayser and Le Cam, with Beadle and Treondard second. Day carried off first prize for the 220 yards flat race, Brown second. The greasy pole caused a great deal of fun, and it was about a quarter of an hour before the first man got to the top. That man was sailor Halloran of H.M.S. *King Alfred*. The French sailor who followed was also successful. There were numerous entries for the *hobnob* race, and as the tyre pullers got going, collisions were frequent, and all regarded humorously. Several riders had to be carried off the field owing to the erratic driving of the handy man. The race was won by Lewis and Sonabot, with Bendis and Cource second. Honours in the three-legged race fell to Tostus and Davis, with Williams and Chambion second. The sack race was won by Abbott, with Tavers second. The tug-of-war proved an interesting item, but the combined team from H.M.S. *King Alfred* and the French ship *Montcalm* were more than a match for the team picked from H.M.S. *Kent* and the French ship *Gaydon*. The event tilting at buckets from wheelbarrows, was won by Halloran and Kerebos, with Dew and Porter second. There was great laughter when the competitors, missing the ring, capsized a bucket of cold water over themselves. Another tug-of-war then took place between teams chosen from the *Montcalm* and *Gaydon*. The men representing the former ship were the winners. The wrestling on mules proved one of the funniest events of the day, and those who witnessed this got some idea of the bull dog tenacity of the sailors. After a hard struggle the team composed of Loryer, Spinks and Byron was proclaimed the winners. The last item on the programme was the mile race. It was an excellent race, and Howard first. It was an excellent race, and Howard first. It was an excellent race, and Howard first.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Saturday, March 31st.

BEFORE THE HON. CAPTAIN BARNEF LAWRENCE (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

A NEGLIGENT COINWAIN.

The coxswain of the Yumati ferry launch was summoned at the instance of the Water Police for failing to observe the rules of the road. His Worship, in imposing a fine of \$10, said that these offences were becoming too frequent and he would deal with such cases more severely in future.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 31st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly over N.E. Japan, and risen on the China coast and over W. Japan.

The depression is moving into the Pacific to the E. of Hokkaido. The high pressure area is lying over the E. coast of China.

Fresh N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate to fresh E. winds; fair.

REVIEWS.

Sechs Monate beim Japanischen Feldheer, by Major BRONSBART VON SCHLENDORFF. Berlin: Ernst Siegfried Mittler & Son. 1906. 8 marks.

Major von Schellendorff, battalion commander in the 3rd Regt. of Queen Elizabeth's Grenadier Guards, has here produced as interesting an account of six months' personal experiences with the Japanese field forces as any we have read, and we have read most of them, numerous as they have been. So far as the illustrations are concerned, we have nowhere encountered a bigger or better collection of "unfaked" snapshots. In addition to the necessary maps, there are 143 excellent photographs scattered throughout the bulky book of 330 pages. Paper is excellent, and the German script, though less easy to English eyes, is clear and good. The (paper) cover bears a very effective adaptation of the Japanese flag in red. The author was attending Prince Karl of Hohenzollern during the late war, and claims, with apparent justice, to have seen more and learned more than many of the ordinary attachés. Much of his narrative might have been omitted, perhaps, if the purpose had been only to instruct; but the ordinary traveller's gossip in this case is vastly entertaining. The enthusiastic *Battillonkommandeur* leaves nothing undescribed, from his leaving Berlin in September, 1904, his journey to Tokyo, to his departure on Oct. 12th in company with Japanese troops to Manchuria. He and his imperial master, after a short stay with Marshall Oyama at Liao, saw much fighting by General Noto's command. He writes fully of the Battle of Mukden, and dwells on the damage done to Port Arthur, which he entered soon after the surrender. There is no need to repeat the items of an oft-told tale, even though it be so conscientiously told as here; German writers, we may paraphrase, have been showing an excellent example to others who hurriedly compiled "war books." Most of the photographs were taken by the author himself, and many of them are of unique interest, and are here first published.

The Crest, by DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS. London: T. Werner Laurie. 2nd impression. This is a thoughtfully considered account of high finance in America, put in the guise of a well told story of absorbing human interest. It opens with the leading characters in childhood, and follows them through school and college to matrimony. They are an American girl whose character is worthy of her admirable parents, a young man of no principles but with a capacity for "feathering his own nest," and a young American Gallahad whom the girl meets and loves after going through a sort of Gretna Green marriage with the worthless young man. The hero, with the exception of a lapse when he learns of the apparent hopelessness of his love, goes through the stages of clever student, successful book agent, wealthy lawyer, and finally honest (!) and popular politician. His sweethearts' husband, whose career is obviously based on that of a well-known, much criticised, and now dying multi-millionaire, even the jilted being the same, corners Wall Street. Nothing could be more dramatic than the account of the closing scenes of his financial and physical life, when he recovers from the ruin caused by his own folly, and on the very brink of the Valley of the Shadow, overthrows his enemies, and dies among the telegraphic types that told his triumph. A happy ending follows, winding up a powerful tale that must inevitably attract a great deal of attention to the future work of its author.

Volanda, by CHARLES MAJOR. London: Macmillan and Company.

Here is an old theme treated with considerable freshness and vigour. It is a historical novel with all the pomp and pageantry of the brave days of old, the shock of armoured men in contest, charming princesses ready to be rescued by chivalrous knights and so on, all very pretty and romantic. "Volanda" is none other than the daughter of Charles XI. such an anxious time. She falls in love with the hero, the action of a poor but proud princely family, and determines to win him not as a princess but as a simple burger maiden. In this she succeeds and wedding bells close an interesting story, in which the movement is stirring and picturesque.

His Beautiful Client, by GEORGE GRIFFITH. London: George Bell & Sons.

Readers of Mr. Griffith's stirring tales know what to expect of him, plenty of sensation, mystery and melodrama. In his story of a marvellously beautiful fiend (which reads better than "villainess") and her wicked associates among London company promoters, of a very able Counsel (whose ability, not being particularly evident, is taken on trust) who falls in love with her, secures her acquittal, and when in a fit of love-inspired remorse, she commits suicide and he marries a good girl after all—in this story, we repeat, in despair of ever disentangling the sentence, the admirer of Mr. Griffith's work will find all that is necessary to confirm his faith in his or her favourite author.

A Supreme Moment, by Mrs. HAMILTON SYNGE. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

This is a dear, dainty, exquisite story, a wholly welcome story, prettily written, and though denouements of sensational fiction may complain that it is not dramatised with dramatic incident, it is a story of absorbing human interest, for those who prefer to have romance suggested, rather than bawled in their ears. New blood, and new ideals, come to one of the stagnant backwaters of life that exist in some rural districts, and we follow the course of

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Hongkong, 28th March, 1906.

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English Speaking Children will be sufficient prepared during this Special Term to follow the Course of Instruction of the Ordinary Term beginning on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1906, which will embrace all elementary branches taught in a GERMAN PREPARATORY SCHOOL. A limited number of Children of European parents only will be admitted to the Special Term; their admission is subject to approval of the Committee.

Applications will be received by and particulars may be obtained from J. LAUTS, Hon. Secretary, German Church and School Society of Hongkong, Care of LAUTS, WAGNER & Co. Prince's Building, Hongkong, 28th March, 1906. [744]

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Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [687]

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Abbey's Effervescent Salt

If your Head aches, if your tongue is coated and your mouth tastes bad, if you feel nauseated on rising, if you are constipated, it means that your stomach is wrong and you need Abbey's Salt, and need it badly.

Nothing so bad for your health as a disordered stomach, nothing so good for a disordered stomach as Abbey's Salt.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [527]

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

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Hongkong, 23rd March, 1906.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

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Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [673]

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Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.

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REUTEL, BROCKELMANN & CO.,

Agents. [413]

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

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SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents. [29]

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

"CHINA FOR THE CHINESE."

The following letter appeared in the Times—
Sir.—As a representative of "Young China," resident in this country, I cannot fail to refer to your leading article of February 12 and the special article, "China for the Chinese," on which it was based, to pass without offering a protest. The opinions you express are no doubt arrived at by honest observation and inquiry. May I, without wishing to "throw as much dust as possible into the eyes" of this outer world, present another aspect of the case?

The real impression made on China by Japan's recent success is that it is possible by peaceful organization conducted on, well-modelled lines to rise to the rank and influence of a Great Power. China's army reform is a first step in this process—not because, as your correspondent implies, she wishes to use her army to enforce her freedom from extra-territorial treaty clauses, but because she recognizes the necessity for an efficient police in internal expeditions. War with a foreign Power is the last thing China contemplates. "Decades must pass before she is even able to preserve her own internal discipline."

So far, too, from connecting the American boycott with the new spirit which China is pictured as having imbibed from the example of Japan, nobody knowing the facts will dispute that the mobilization of the Chinese who have (except officials) is too grievous to be tolerated by any human being.

Nor is the Mixed Court difficulty one of recent growth, or one created or even accentuated by the success of Japan. For 20 years the regulations of the Mixed Court have been carried out in an unsatisfactory way—partly owing to foreign encroachment on Chinese rights, partly to the submissiveness of the Chinese magistrates in administering the system. The case is, who has no place in cases where only the Chinese are tried, but continually thrust himself in at these trials. Prisoners awaiting further trial have continually been sent back to the Mixed Court custody. Last winter a flagrant case occurred. A Chinese lady of position, arrested on suspicion of kidnapping by the English police, was relegated to the municipal prison in spite of the recommendation of Chinese judges that she should temporarily remain in the custody of the Mixed Court. And how was she released there? Not after appeal to and decision from the Treaty or the Consul-General, to whom, in the circumstances, reference should have been made. She was positively snatched by the English police sergeant from the custody of Mixed Court officials, and the magistrate who forbade this act was summarily attacked by this police sergeant also.

Can it be wondered that a popular protest arose against such violence, or that the rowdy element of the populace began to move? The result was bloodshed and destruction of property belonging to peaceful Chinese inhabitants. No wonder, China's first need is an army efficient for the control of its own disorderly elements.

Your correspondent seems to judge that Chinese students are sent to Tokyo to bring back a sort of democratic war-spirit. His long stay in Tokyo is much more naturally the centre for China than any European or American capital would be. A little reflection would show that the following reasons, operative—Geographical proximity, language facility, economy. Whereas in Europe a Chinese student costs his State anything between £12 and £400 a year, in Japan he costs only from £18 to £20.

Even granted that there is in some cases among the returned students a natural over-zeal for the desired reform, it is quite untrue that our officials have adopted or even sympathized with any extreme suggestion. Rather, the very fact that responsible officials are willing to sit at the feet of Young China argues intense official sincerity in the movement towards reform. And the Chinese students in Japan are by no means the only ones charged to bring home ideas and methods of reform.

Over 140 Chinese students are in Europe and American learning, observing, digesting. Their influence will surely operate against precipitate action, against foolish hostility towards foreigners in China. China, moreover, understands quite clearly the doctrine of vicarious responsibility, and may be trusted to see to it that none of her actions in the future will embroil her, on the merits of this doctrine, with the Powers.

As to your correspondent's depreciatory comparison between the Chinese and Japanese, I have no quarrel with him. He is right. The Chinese are much more naturally the political altruists, all I need say is that he is evidently ignorant of Confucian teaching on this head. Confucius teaches political altruism quite as much as he teaches private or individual altruism. It is certainly true that his teaching of the former has to some extent been in abeyance, since our former autocrats had forbidden its general study among the people. It was their cue to keep this teaching unknown. Once further, however, the cue of the present ruling powers to do so. Thus political altruism, the necessity and beauty of individual self-sacrifice for the State's welfare, is potentially, and I might almost say actually, an emanation from the national religion, as it is acknowledged by your correspondent to be in Japan.

As to the feeling and temper of His Excellency Tuan-fang, sincerity and political insight have distinguished his action all through. He has sent the Press memorandum after memorandum urging the need for a modern constitutional system of monarchy, and it is undoubtedly his efforts that the present mission is largely due.

After all it is time and time only which will eventually prove or disprove China's sincerity in the whole movement towards reform. And if her sincerity be disproved, if the efforts of her most earnest sons to day reveal in the long run that they are engaged in a mere blind and merely a blind and was never intended for serious regard, then Young China will freely admit that she is a nation deserving not only of destruction and obloquy, but of absolute extinction from the face of the earth.

Yours faithfully,
LIN HSING-KWAI.
The Chinese Students' Association Hall—
street, Portland-place, W., February.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

"THE NEW APOSTLE OF FREE TRADE."

The *Nouvelles Vremya* asks, What ought Russia to do with regard to Northern Manchuria? The newspaper referred to says that Russia has two entirely opposed programmes before it.

The first is that of treating Northern Manchuria as part of the great strategic plan, which aims at securing the whole flank of the Amur Territory from Chinese invasion; the second way before the Russian Government is that of breaking once and for all with that idea by carrying out once and for all the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. Russia has been so much satisfied by the last campaign, and by its own internal disorders, that the only plan before it in the Far East must be that of securing and strengthening all that it obtained under the Treaty of Portsmouth. But a real safeguarding of Russia's interests in the face of Japan's pretensions can be brought about only if we can bring all the other foreign Powers to go solid with us, and not with Japan. This we can bring about in Northern Manchuria only if we follow the successful policy followed by the Japanese in 1902, namely, that Russia shall step forward as the defender of universal free trade.

It may be pointed out that the *Nouvelles Vremya* has been one of the most strenuous supporters of the ridiculous idea that Russia alone had any claim to interfere in the affairs of the Far East, and that the other foreign Powers, without exception, were only intruders in that region. It is a great pity that the *Nouvelles Vremya* did not emit an occasional gleam of common-sense while the great storm was brewing in the Far East.

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SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Edoh Georg and Co. in their weekly share list dated March 31st, state:—There has been a slightly better feeling in the market this week, more business having been done; and, with the exception of sugar shares, a good many stocks have improved in value to some little extent. The sterling demand rate on London closes at 2s. 0 11/16d., while rate on Shanghai are unchanged. Bar silver in London is quoted 3/6d., and Consols 99 3/16d.

BANK SHARES.—A few Hongkong and Shanghai changed hands at 85 1/2, at which rate there are buyers; the London quotation has advanced to £9. 10s. 0d. Nationals are wanted at 84 1/2.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions sold at 87 1/2 and 87 3/4, and have sellers at 87 1/2. China Traders have been negotiated at 89 1/2 to 89 3/4. North China have been done in the north at 93 1/2, some follow this quotation. Yangtze have buyers in the north at 81 1/2; Cantsins have improved to buyers at 83 1/2.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong found purchasers at 83 1/2, and more shares can be placed. Chinas have advanced to 88 1/2 buyers, but no shares appear to be on offer.

SHIPPING SHARES.—Small lots of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Shares have been done at 82 1/2, at which rate, however, sellers are prominent. Anglo-Chinese have buyers at 83 1/2; for Hongkong register shares, while shares on the London register have inquiries at 83 1/2; the London rate is 410, and Shanghai quotes 21s. 6d. buyers. China and Manilla sold and have further enquiries at 81 1/2. Douglas has improved to 84 1/2. Shell transports are wanted at 24 shillings, while the London rate is 24s. 6d. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

EXPENSES.—Owing to large lots of China Sugars having been thrown on the market for settlement purposes, the rate dropped suddenly to 81 1/2, at which figure considerable transactions have been booked; at the close the market is firmer, and it is doubtful whether any shares could be had under 81 1/2, at which rate a few seem still to be available. Lard is quoted at 22 1/2, which is a purely nominal quotation in the absence of actual sales.

MIXED SHARES.—Raals are on offer at 83. Dockers, Wharves, Goodwins, and Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's shares have improved steadily, selling up to 81 1/2, and there are buyers now at 81 1/2. Fenwick as well as New Amoy Dock Shares are unchanged. Furness has slightly firmer with probable buyers at 11s. 11 1/2. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have buyers at 10 1/2, and sellers at 10 1/4. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are quoted 21s. 2 1/2 sellers and 21s. 8 1/2 buyers.

General Insurance Shares.—Hongkong and Kowloon Land Investment and Agency Company's shares changed hands at 11 1/2 and more shares are wanted. Kowloon Lands sold and have buyers at 83 1/2. West Point is quiet at 85 1/2. Hongkong Hotels are firmer and shares can be placed at 113 1/2. Humphreys' Estate and Finance Company's shares have been done at 81 1/2, but at that rate shares are procurable. Shanghai Lands have sellers in the north at 11s. 11 1/2.

General Insurance Shares.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have buyers at 10 1/2, and sellers at 10 1/4. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are quoted 21s. 2 1/2 sellers and 21s. 8 1/2 buyers. International are quoted 21s. 6d. buyers. Loon Kung Mor Tis. 6 1/2 sellers, and Sooyee at 11s. 3 1/2. Hongkong Cottons can be had at 18 1/2.

SUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—China Light and Powers have buyers at 89 1/2; Bell's Asbestos fetched 87 1/2, and Green Island Cements changed hands at 84 1/2. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

MIXED SHARES.—Campbell, Moore & Co. are quoted 83 1/2 without any sales. China Providents have been done at 89. Langkats sold at 21s. 2 1/2 for end of September, then at 21s. 2 1/2 for end of August, and the cash rate is 21s. 2 1/2 buyers. Watkins have sellers at 86. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

"THE NEW APOSTLE OF FREE TRADE."

The *Nouvelles Vremya* asks, What ought Russia to do with regard to Northern Manchuria? The newspaper referred to says that Russia has two entirely opposed programmes before it. The first is that of treating Northern Manchuria as part of the great strategic plan, which aims at securing the whole flank of the Amur Territory from Chinese invasion; the second way before the Russian Government is that of breaking once and for all with that idea by carrying out once and for all the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. Russia has been so much satisfied by the last campaign, and by its own internal disorders, that the only plan before it in the Far East must be that of securing and strengthening all that it obtained under the Treaty of Portsmouth. But a real safeguarding of Russia's interests in the face of Japan's pretensions can be brought about only if we can bring all the other foreign Powers to go solid with us, and not with Japan. This we can bring about in Northern Manchuria only if we follow the successful policy followed by the Japanese in 1902, namely, that Russia shall step forward as the defender of universal free trade.

It may be pointed out that the *Nouvelles Vremya* has been one of the most strenuous supporters of the ridiculous idea that Russia alone had any claim to interfere in the affairs of the Far East, and that the other foreign Powers, without exception, were only intruders in that region. It is a great pity that the *Nouvelles Vremya* did not emit an occasional gleam of common-sense while the great storm was brewing in the Far East.

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THEATRE NEWS.

The following extract from theatrical gossip by "J.P.G." in the *Manila Sunday Sun* includes information of interest:—About Bandmann's tour. Maurice is fully alive to the weak points of the aggregation he is carrying around with him this time, but he cannot improve matters until the circuit is played out and he gets back to London. The company that played Manila, only very not intended for the Oriental run. It was organized to tour the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and Canada, but Bandmann had to change his plans suddenly in "Gib," owing to the way Dallas fell down in his engagement in India. Mr. Bandmann lost fairly heavily through the Dallas mix-up, Dallas' contract, with George Edwards involving him. He had to jump in on the Oriental run at an inopportune moment for his plans, call the company together, reorganize for the East, and this with the disadvantage of doing business in the way of engaging special people from London by cable. His agents played off some deadwood on him. He trimmed the timber as well as he could.

As I stated last week, he has put \$105,000 into the new Opera House, Calcutta. He has a 90 years' lease on the site which fronts on Chowringhee street, the main thoroughfare of the Indian city, and the house will be a palace when it is opened in December. This will give the enterprising impresario a good centre for his Oriental touring, and he will start the ball with two strong companies—one musical comedy and light opera and the other playing everything in the dramatic line from the legitimate to "melodrama." They will play "in between," doing a circuit embracing Gibraltar, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Tientsin, to Yokohama; working back through Manila to Java, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Cairo, Malta, and "rest." Company after company will be put on the run, playing short seasons at each point in the plan, until a loss is registered. Then, the tour will be adjusted at the limit set by the public's patronage. We are certain of plenty of attractions in the future which will follow the Italian season at the Opera House.

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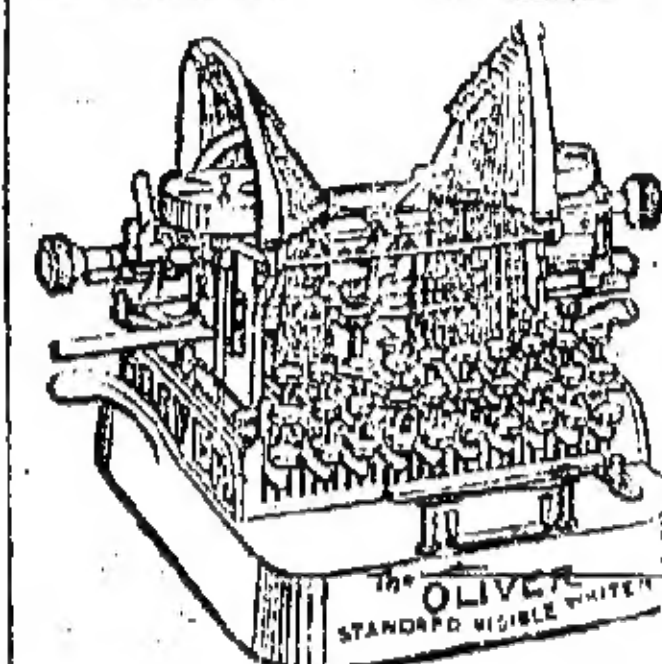
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